

school merely demands that a certain amount of specified number of courses be absorbed; the success of a course is measured by the number that take it. The curriculum itself reads like a mail-order catalogue. No conceivable course is omitted, except one on life and how to get more out of it with less friction to others and less lost motion to the liver." On December 30, 1942, he wrote "We talk about the militarism of Germany and Japan, but is it not the case that the real enemy of human progress is the militarism in the hearts of men of all nations? The exaltation of the profession of a soldier, the worship of military pomp and glitter, the respect for a military caste, the unconfessed belief that there can be no order without a military organization at the top—all these things make one rather hopeless about the future. And there is of course, the persistent desire of most of our oligarchs to get *all* the younger generation under their control, in peacetime as well as in war. I am afraid the academic mind (which is often snobbish) harbours these wrong attitudes almost as much as financiers and exploiters in the market-place." In one of his later letters he wrote: "I despair of a return to the sane atmosphere in which Adam Smith quite naturally combined the moral sentiments with his scientific thought about economic forces. The whole trend today is to exalt the rationalist scientific approach and to discard the philosophical. I am not thinking only of the worship of the physical and mechanical sciences, but rather of the attempt to make ethics, philosophy, sociology, etc. conform in method and language to the physical sciences—with disastrous results. Specialization runs mad, and when it does so, *never* leads to understanding. Its natural result is strife and violent dogmatism. I wonder whether we shall get into a saner atmosphere within the next two or three generations."

His was a great life. He contributed much to London and in turn to Toronto. The writer remembers a comment by him that he had spent much of his life encouraging emigration from the poorer districts of London only to find them in the slums of Canadian cities. But in his efforts in their behalf in both centres he showed his *profound belief in the individual*. As an administrator, as a teacher, as a scholar, as a philosopher, and as a colleague and friend there burned through those piercing eyes of his the life about which he wrote and told. [H. A. I.]

Jacques Olivier Clerc, 1917-1944

Jacques Olivier Clerc, docteur ès sciences politiques et économiques de l'Université de Lausanne; diplômé d'études supérieures d'économie politique de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris; membre des conférences d'agrégation (section d'économie politique) de la Faculté de Droit de Paris—a Flying Officer in the R.C.A.F., was killed while on a raid over Germany on August 16, 1944. Born in 1917 he came to Canada in 1939, arriving in Toronto on the day after war was declared to take up an assistantship in the Department of Political Economy in the University of Toronto. He also took classes in French conversation in Trinity College. In 1941 he went to teach in the summer school at the University of Saskatchewan, and was appointed to an instructorship in that University, which he left to join the R.C.A.F. in

1942. He did work in both Political Science and Economics, and was particularly interested in problems of federalism, but the pressure first of language and secondly of preparing a number of courses against an unfamiliar background, prevented him from making much progress in the comparison between Switzerland and Canada that he had in mind. His progress in English, however, astonished his colleagues, and he almost completely mastered its idiom, slang, and pronunciation; so much so that, by the time he was in uniform, the inflection of his voice was more likely than his pronunciation or use of words to be noticed first by anyone he met. Contemporary reports in the Swiss press of the public examination of his doctoral thesis, at the age of 22, say "M. Clerc exposa avec clarté et avec une éloquence, parfois un peu agressive, l'objet de son travail . . ." Although added experience softened the aggressiveness, "appeasement" was not in his vocabulary.

He was scrupulously conscientious, and a lively and effective teacher; after a rapid recovery from the violent shock he received from the informality of university life in Canada, he adjusted himself completely to it, and was extremely popular with his students. His enthusiasm, his quick intelligence, and his remarkable conversational gifts made him equally popular with his colleagues. Perhaps his outstanding characteristic was, however, that nothing was too much trouble for him in personal relations. He was something of a collector of great names, for he had met many eminent people in Europe and met others on this continent, but he had an extremely wide circle of friends and was most punctilious in his relations with them.

In the first years of the war, while there was no doubt where his sympathies lay, he was a strenuous upholder of international law in its relation to Switzerland; without losing his deep regard for Switzerland he gradually came to identify himself more and more with Canada, but his decision to join the R.C.A.F. was made on wider grounds. Testimony of his continued popularity and his devotion to duty has come from overseas, and recently by word of mouth from a fellow officer from his squadron, who is about to register as a student at the University of Toronto. By his death Canada has lost a good citizen, academic life in this country has lost some of its brilliance and a great deal of promise; his friends are left with the consolation of happy memories of a vivid personality. [C. A. A.]

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